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## **PURE MATH**

## **ALGEBRA AND FUNCTION**

Level & Board	EDEXCEL (A-LEVEL)
TOPIC:	DIFFERENTIATION
PAPER TYPE:	QUESTION PAPER - 6
TOTAL QUESTIONS	8
TOTAL MARKS	43

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## **Questions**

Q1.

A curve has equation

$$y = \frac{2x^3 - 5x^2 + 4x - 3}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$

(a) Find, in simplest form,  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 

**(3)** 

(b) Hence find the exact range of value of x for which the curve is increasing.

**(2)** 

(Total for question = 5 marks)

**Q2.** 

A curve has equation

$$y = \frac{x^3 + 4x^2 - 5x - 14}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$$

(a) Find, in simplest form,  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 

**(3)** 

(b) Hence find the exact range of value of x for which the curve is increasing.

**(3)** 

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q3.

A curve has equation

$$y = \sin(x) + x^2$$

(a) Find, in simplest form,  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 

**(2)** 

(b) Hence find the exact range of value of x for which the curve is increasing.

**(3)** 

(Total for question = 5 marks)

**Q4.** 

A curve has equation

$$y = e^x + \ln(x)$$

(a) Find, in simplest form,  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 

- **(3)**
- (b) Hence find the exact range of value of x for which the curve is increasing.
  - **(3)**

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q5.

A curve has equation

$$y = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 2x + 1}$$

(a) Find, in simplest form,  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 

- **(2)**
- **(b)**Hence find the exact range of value of x for which the curve is increasing.

**(2)** 

(Total for question = 4 marks)

**Q6.** 

A curve has equation

$$y = \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 2}{x^2 - 2x + 1}$$

(a) Find, in simplest form,  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 

**(4)** 

(b) Hence find the exact range of value of x for which the curve is increasing.

**(2)** 

(Total for question = 6 marks)

am Sorry !!!!!

**Q7.** 

A curve has equation

$$y = \frac{x^4 - 4x^3 + 5x^2 - 2x}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x}$$

(a) Find, in simplest form,  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 

**(2)** 

(b) Hence find the exact range of value of x for which the curve is increasing.

**(2)** 

(Total for question = 4 marks)

**Q8.** 

A curve has equation

$$y = \frac{2x^4 - 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 8x + 10}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x}$$

(a) Find, in simplest form,  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 

**(4)** 

(b) Hence find the exact range of value of x for which the curve is increasing.

**(3)** 

(Total for question = 7 marks)





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